# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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ROYAL ASIATIC

## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

THE *World* says: "Ah! that is much better! Summing up in the case of Legh vs. Jones, in the Queen's Bench last week, the judge (Mr. Justice Stephen) said that "in his lordship's opinion there was no more honourable profession in the world than the solicitor branch of the legal profession." A great improvement this on the "Sit down, sir." "Stand up, sir!" and other commands roared to a solicitor by the same judge at the Nottingham Assizes about three months ago. This latter specimen is either cant or re-cant." It is neither. The solicitors in London are rich and influential, which the pettifogers of Nottingham are not, and that accounts for the milk in the cocoanut.

AN OLD cook, aged sixty, has lately received intimation from a firm of solicitors that her maternal grand-father, of whom she knew nothing, dying intestate, she has come in for an inheritance of over three lakhs of rupees. Thereupon several offers of marriage were made to her. This will throw a flood of light on the question why it is that our "social reformers" are so earnest in their endeavours to get that clause in the Widow Re-marriage Act of 1856, which makes forfeiture of inheritance as a condition of Widow Re-marriage. How many of our "reformers" would rise to such a fly is Unfortunately for them such windfalls are not common in this country, and old ladies of sixty are generally too shrewd not to perceive the folly of a domestic arrangement which means alienation of her property. Under the English law which permits no separate property to a left rib, such an arragement may mean absolute revise in six we[illegible] it is not very difficult to override the law about [illegible]

[illegible] M. S. examination of the Calcutta Univers[illegible]ich will be held abou. the end of February next, have already been selected Dr. K. McLeod has been appointed for Anatomy, and another European medical officer for Botany; Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, of the Medical College, for Chemistry; Babu Debendro Nath Roy, of the Campbell Medical School, for Medicine; and a retired Indian medical officer for Physiology. The L. M. S. will be, so far as we can make out, a wholly cart-before-horse business. It will be practically of the same value as the examination for the higher degree of M. B. and is meant for those who cannot hope to attain the higher standard. That being the case, common sense would have required the holding of the L. M. S. Examination subsequently to the publication of the results of the M. B. Examination, so that those unsuccessful in the onemight try their chances in the other, which is by far the easier and less valuable degree, instead of being made to wait unnecessarily for an additional year. L. M. S. as a supplementary examination would be infinitely more useful than as a purely preliminary examination. The effect of holding the easier Examination first would be practically to deter the candidates from competing in the more difficult one, a consumnation said to be devoutly wished for such of our medical senators as would pay dear to see the annual increase of Indian M. Bs. stopped. It is absurd to make one go through an ordeal first and then to call on him to attain a higher standard of practically the same value. One who passes the L. M. S. will be allowed to go up for the M. B. all the same as one who does not. The best thing that could and should have been done would of course have been to hold one and the same Examination and to declare the less efficient as having passed the L. M. S. and to declare those as M. Bs., who attain the requisite higher number of marks. Failing that the next best thing would have been to hold the M. B. first and allow the unsuccesful candidates a second chance in the shape of the weaker L. M. S. Instead of that you hold the easier examination first and tell the succesful candidates either to content themselves with the poorer L M. S. or if they dare do so try for the higher degree. This admirable arrangement has of course the dual advantage of fleecing the candidates twice for fees and of alloving as few men to take the *M. B.* degree as possible!

RAJAH YUSEF, the Regent of Perak, has been unanimously elected Sultan of Perak by the vote of the State Council. This honour has been conferred on the Regent by the Queen-Empress in consideration of his Highness's loyalty in order to uphold the ancient dignity of the "Kingdom of Perak," as it is styled in the treaties. The appointment was made on the recommendation of the Governor of the Straits, subject to the vote of the State Council.

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the revising system in the Calcutta Small Cause Court, introduced by Justices Wilson and Trevelyan, having been found to be practically unsuccessful in its operation, the Judges of the Small Cause Court have recently suggested the retention of the system as regards suits for small amounts only at present, and to appoint the Registrar, or the Fifth Judge, as the Revising Judge. They are said to have also suggested in their report to the Judges of the High Court that if this trial should prove successful, the system may be gradually extended to suits for higher amounts.

NEWS has reached Vienna of the massacre of the African explorer, Karal Hinkelmann. It is dated from Mopea, a locality situated close to the junction of the rivers Zambesi and Shire, eighty-five kilometres from the coast. The massacre took place about fourteen day's journey from the river Shire. Hinkelmann was captured during the night by a native chief, and put to death in the most barbarous fashion, his ears being cut off and his heart cut out and presented to the oldest member of the tribe. His companion, a young English man, contrived to make his escape. It was he who conveyed the tidings of Hinkelmann's murder to Mopea.

ACCORDING to a telegram from the *Pioneer's* London correspondent, the Committee of the Indo-Colonial Institute have decided, with the concurrence of the Prince of Wales, to remodel the basis of its constitution. The name will be "the Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India." Half of the entire space of the building at South Kensington will be given up to the United Kingdom; the other half will be reserved for the Colonies and India. Each country represented will control its own section with a fair share of the general management. It is proposed to hold in the Institute occasional exhibitions of specific industries and products. The building will be completed before the Institute is opened; and if a sufficient sum is granted for this, nothing further is expected to be required for the expenses of maintenance. It is proposed to unite the Colonial and India Office libraries in the new Institute. and to arrange for a permanent Exhibition of Indian art.

MR C. P. L. MACAULAY is appointed to act as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Mr. R. H. Wilson is appointed to act as Secretary in the Financial Department, during the absence of Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay.

IT IS by no means decided what will be the ultimate outcome of the proposed Imperial Institute. The Committee which has been appointed for the consideration of the form which the proposed Imperial Institute will take does not command general approbation in England, and is condemned in the *Times*, and still more in the *Standard*, as being by no means as strong as the circumstaces of the case demand. It is now stated that the accounts of the great show will show a deficit instead of the expected surplus of £80,000. This perhaps means that more money will be wanted to carry out the idea.

THE *Times* is apparently coming round to the opinion that the repeal of the Indian cotton duties was a mistake. In a recent issue, the leading journal declares that "since the removal of the import duty of 5 per cent, on cotton goods from other countries to India, the Indian cotton industries have been seriously injured, and the market has been thrown open to Germany and America, while England has not benefited. No reduction in the price of the cotton cloth required by the millions of India can be traced to the removal of the import duty, and the only people who have benefited are the small retail merchants, who practically pay no part of the Indian revenue." The Thunderer's powerful aid, then, would not be wanting in re-introducing these much-needed and harmless imposts.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

THE Madras "Mail" says:—"As for the Public Service Commission, we do not hesitate to pronounce the idea of it a lamentable error of judgment. The Viceroy departed at Poona from the usual placidity of his demeanour and the customary moderation of his language, and severely criticised the native papers that have regarded the Commission as a mere make-believe or sham. But the native papers are right, and the Viceroy is, in a sense, wrong. The changes that are possible with due regard to the security of the Empire are paltry as compared with the demands of persons who may be excused for being place-hunters. Let the Commission do its best, and it must, in the very nature of things, fail to do more than offer a mere sop to Cerberus. That sop will not satisfy the great expectations that have been unwisely aroused by the appointment of the Commission. It would have been far better to have allowed the whole matter to lie over for a few years. The Commission will not modify the rancour of a section of the educated classes, while it must alarm the men of high birth and great influence by the suggestion it makes of self-distrust and weakness in the Imperial Government." And the *Mail* is not a "native" paper, nor remarkably pro-native either, as its advocacy of "sleeping policy" in reference to the question, unmistakably shows.

THE elders and leaders of the Boner tribe complained to the Punjub Government some time ago against Captain Deane and the Thanadar of Katlang, stating that, if these two officers were transferred, they (the Boners) would obey the orders of Government in all matters. As a general rule, the Lahore paper says, it may be observed that when a criminal tribe request the removal of any particular officers, those officers have been doing their work conspicuously well. We cannot endorse this opinion. At any rate the Government would not lose much by acceding to a reasonable request and thus put a stop to endless and never ending expeditions.

MR. E. W. CAMPBELL, the Locomotive Superintendent of the East Indian Railway Company, has been appointed Acting Agent, and took over charge of the office, as Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, on Monday last, in the place of Mr. Bradford Leslie who, we regret to hear, is now confined to his bed.

THE Lahore paper has received details of the suppression of the Ghilzai rising in Afghanistan, which, the paper says, shows it to have been less serious in actual fighting, but more serious in possible consequences, than previous accounts stated. "The rising was taken in a very early stage and suppressed not by hard fighting, but by what Western critics would call a treacherous massacre, in perpetrating which it is not known that a single man of the Ameer's troops was killed. Ghulam Haider, the Commander-in-Chief of the Ameer's troops swore on the Koran that he was only coming to Ghazni to remedy the grievances of the Andaris, one of the two sections of the great Ghilzai tribe, and to turn out the unpopular Governor of Ghazni. Having thus obtained an undisputed passage to Ghazni he treacherously attacked a small section of the tribe and killed a number of them. This put an end in the abortive rising—there being no head to collect the clans, who were all ready to join any recognised leader. The son of Mushk-i-Alam and the other Chiefs escaped to Tirwa, where they now are, endeavouring to organise a united rebellion later on. The Ghilzais are all much excited, and swear that they will turn out the Ameer; and as about two-thirds of his army are Ghilzais, the danger is imminent enough. Meanwhile the Ameer is trying to soothe the Duranees of Kandahar, whom he has hitherto ruled with blood and iron."

THURSDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

SIR W. Wedderburn is a candidate in the Liberal interest for the representation in Parliament of the Forest of the Dean Division of Gloucestershire. We heartily wish him success.

THE Meingoon Prince, who is still residing at Pondicheri, has been trying to improve the occasion of the Viceroy's visit. He applied to Governor Manes to be allowed to call on the Viceroy, and was refused. The matter, however, has been referred by telegraph to the Minister of the Colonies in Paris.

IT took several years to establish British supremacy in Lower Burmah, and we are now told by the special correspondent of the Allahabad paper in Burmah, that the Upper Burmans are far more manly than the people of the Lower Provinces. The prospect of the subjugation of Upper Burmah at any near future, therefore, is not at all cheering.

THE Governor of Madras left Madras for Bombay *en route* to England on Tuesday last. He received a farewell address from the Mahomedans. He said that the Mahomedan community had been learning of late that it is the present, of which men must think most, who mean to succeed in this world. H. H. the Maharaja of Vijianagram feted him in a princely style.

SIR E. Grant-Duff goes direct to Cairo, and from thence he will proceed to Jerusalem. On this the *Hindu* makes the following characteristic remarks: "His Excellency's resolve to go to Jerusalem is very significant indeed. There His Excellency may sit in sack-cloth and ashes, and make penance for the sins he committed, while at the head of the Madras Administration."

THE Public Service Commission propose, to take evidence from three different clases of witnesses, for which purpose three different processes have been employed. In the first place, officials of all kind will be "summoned" to give evidence, on matters of fact, routine, and procedure, and for them one especial set of questions has been drawn up. Secondly, Associations and Societies, Editors of newspapers and representative members of the general public, have been "invited" to give written opinions, or if they wish to attend, they may be examined upon any or all of a second series of 184 carefully drawn-up questions relating to the opinions, claims, or grievances of themselves or the communities which they represent. Lastly, any members of the general public, who may wish to tender evidence on any point connected with the Public Service Commission, are 'invited to send their names," together with a brief note of the points on which they desire to give evidence, to the Secretary of the Public Service Commission on or before the 13th.

A CONTEMPORARY says:—"Lord Dufferin should rather, instead of apologising for the Income-tax to small communities of Anglo-Indians, thank his stars that he is the autocrat of India, and not a French Prime Minister; for M. de Freycinet's downfall, announced in our telegram to-day, was due to his attempting to force upon a righteously indignant nation that hateful and intolerable imposition, known as the Income-tax."

COLONEL SLADEN has at last been knighted for his services in Burmah.

GENERAL CHESNEY has arrived at Mandalay to discuss the military situation.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE arrived at Bombay by mail on Monday last as also Sir Charles Turner.

"THE Breaking Dawn" is the title of a pamphlet, just issued. It comes, after "The Star in the East."

WOMEN'S rights are in full force at Mandalay. The Civil Judge, much to the consternation of the lawyers there, has, it is said, decided that, with the permission of the Court, women may appear as law agents.

A NOVEL paper is going to be started in London, whose Editor and the entire editorial staff, reporters, artists, compositors, stereotypers, and "devil"—are to be ladies. No member of the male sex is permitted to apply for a post on that journal—the whole sex has been boycotted.

WE are glad to note that at Puna, a black lead pencil manfactory has been recently started, that iron founderies are being established, and the manufacture of metallic vessels for use and ornament as well as of silk and lace goods is annually increasing.

THE London *Echo* has the following on the character of Indian agitation:—"The Indian agitation is not only constitutional; the facts brought to light by it are in the highest degree instructive. They may well astonish, if not alarm, those who in this country pay any attention to the affairs of the great dependency." The *Echo* is one of the few English journals which write with sense and soberness on Indian matters.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Hutwa has left for Benares.

FRIDAY, 10TH DECEMBER.

THE Hon. W. W. Hunter's lecture at Simla on "The Fall of Aurangzeb" has appeared as an article in the *Nineteenth Century* for December.

AN innovation has been introduced at Bombay. The last *Bombay Government Gazette* contains a notificatoin sumarising the principal events of the Viceroy's recent visit.

A SPECIAL correspondent telegraphs:—

"The Orissa Association met yesterday afternoon (December 5) and passed the following resolutions nem con. This association having been informed of the intention of government to institute a suit under section 539 civil procedure code for organising a scheme for the better management of the temple at Puri feel it their duty to communicate to Government their opinion and feelings This association is not aware of any mismanagement under the existing arrangement which calls for so severe a measure as the one proposed, though this association from the fact of its being located so near the temple would have been aware of any instance of gross mismanagement if any had occurred.

"Second, that the Rajahs of Puri represent an ancient dynasty who reigned not only over Orissa but over tracts of country far beyond, that their ancestors having built the temple at Puri and established Jagannath they are styled Thakoor Rajahs and the removal of that family from the hereditary office of Superintendent of the temple will be an unnecessary and rude-serving deterioration of their dignity and prestive opposed to the feelings of the whole Hindu community, and this association on enquiay finds that their feelings were anticipated by some of the tributary rajahs of Orissa in a memorial presented to His Honor the Lieutenant Goveroor on the occasion of his visit to cattack last year.

"Third, "that owing to a rule in prices of things which are in daily requisition for the ceremonies and rituals of the god the proceeds of the estates assigned over by government for the support of the god fall short of actual expenditure and for years past the superintendent has been supplementnig this deficit to a great extent from his private funds. This association believes a committee of manugement will undertake to do this and the rest will be either an increase of the government grant or a reduction in the daily provisions. The former is not easily obtainable, the letter is opposed to the religious feelings of the Hindu community.

"Fourth, that copies of these resolutions be submitted to the Indian and Bengal Governments. The gathering was large; and the resolutions were moved and seconded by the influential men in Cuttack.

THERE IS a "popular error" which needs correcting. Some people keep what is known as a lactometer, and test the milk supplied by the vendor every day. The wily milkman is quite aware of the way to baffle the specific gravity test and when he has made a mixture of about two-third water and one-third milk he adds in various substances to bring the specific gravity of the mixture up to the required standard; and when he has sold his "milk" goes off "chuckling in his joy," with the knowledge that he has cheated and, perhaps, poisoned his confiding customer. Taken in conjunction with the specific gravity (or in other words the lactometer) test the fraudulent milk-seller can always, and very easily, be found out by the following very simple process, which is said to be perfectly reliable. All that has to be done is to get a tall glass, and to paste outside it a piece of paper marked off into 100 equal parts. Put the specimen of milk into it, and let it stand for twenty-four hours in a cool place. Then observe the percentage of cream and the deposit, if any. If there is a deposit in this it is usually *maida* or bruised plaintain. The cream of good milk should be from six hundredths to eleven hundredths after standing twenty-four hours. There will be a little variation according to the time of year and the consequent state of the pasturage as well as to the breed of the cow; but the above may safely be taken as a reliable basis on which to go. The specific gravity of pure milk should be 1030°5 to 1026. Any sample varying in any meterial respect from these figures has been watered, and the cream test will act as a thoroughly reliable check on the result given by the specific gravity test.

A DESPATCH from the Right Hon. E. Stanhope, Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, to the Governors of the British Colonies, states that, in executing the promise conveyed by her Majesty in her speech on the prorogation of the Imperial Parliament, and in which she announced that instructions had been given to enter into communication with the principal Colonial Governments with a view to the fuller consideration of matters of common interest, in order to draw closer in every practicable way the bonds which unite the various portions of the Empire, the Government has advised her Majesty the Queen to summon a Conference in London in April next for the purpose of discussing urgent questions in connexion therewith especially with regard to the defences of the empire under an imperial system and the extension of the telegraphic cable. Mr. Stanhope deprecates any discussion on political federation, and the Conference, he points out, will be purely a consultative one. The Colonial Secretary invites the Agents General of the various Colonies, and a few leading Colonials, to attend the proposed Conferrence.

NEWS has been received that the ship Ispahan, homeward bound from Calcutta to London, has been wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope. The crew, however we are glad to learn, were all saved.

SATURDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.

THE report of Mr. D. Manning, Secretary of the Treasury to the Washington Congress, states that it is inopportune to summon a Conferrence on the silver question. The report advocates the suspension of silver coinage in America, while England and other nations are deciding; and urges the repeal of the compulsory purchase of silver by the Treasury of the United States, Congress declaring its readiness that the United States should join France, Germany and England, in the free coinage of silver and gold at a jointly fixed ratio.

Field Marshal Sir R. J. Dacres, G. C. B., Constable of the Tower of London, is dead.

AT A London Conference of Liberal-Unionists, Lord Hartington said that, in the recent speeches made by Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. V. Harcourt, they completely ignored the views of the Liberal-Unionists, who would, therefore, continue to support the Conservatives. His Lordship said he foresaw that there would be a final conflict between order and disorder before Ireland was settled. He also said that it was the imperative duty of Government to resist to the utmost the present agitation. A resolution was then adopted to uphold the Union.

A LETTER from Mr. John Bright was read at the Conference, in which he condemned Mr. Gladstone's silence in view of Mr. Dillon's anti-rent agitation.

A FORCE of six hundred men will march from Mandalay to Tounghoo over the route surveyed for the railway. The officials estimate that the construction will take three years.

SIR FREDERICK Roberts and General Chesney are considering the report of the committee respecting the defences of Mandalay.

THE Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at a Conservative banquet given in the City of London, said that he welcomed the important co-operation of the Marquis of Hartington, and pointed out the gradual increase which is taking place in the Unionist ranks. Alluding to the state of Ireland, his Lordship declared that the Irish people are being deceived by their leaders, and that only a stern enforcement of the law will remove the deception.

NOTHING is known of Bo Shoay's position. He has altogether been lost sight of for some time past. The column which is to attack him does not start until the 15th instant. Commissioner Burgess hopes, while at Bhamo, to effect an arrangement with Woontho Tsawbwa. A skirmish took place in the Yeu district on the 4th instant. An active pursuit of Hla Oo is maintained by the Haidarabad Contingent Cavalry.

ALTHOUGH the Nawab Salar Jung will retain his position as Minister, a new element, it is said, will be introduced into the Nizam's administration. A European adviser is to be appointed, of whom all that is yet known is that he is not to be a Bombay Civilian.

IN 1885, the total number of persons, killed by snakes in India, was 20,142. The largest number of deaths from this cause occurred in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. The arrangements for the extermination of venomous snakes must be very inadequate or else we would not have appaling figures like these, The reward offered per each snake killed, is not commensurate with the danger one has to encounter in the attempt. Two annas and four annas are not sufficient inducement for endangering one's life.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 4th December was 345 against 340 and 312 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 74. There were 107 deaths from cholera against 117 and 88 in the two preceding weeks, the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 51. There no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 77 and 45 respectively against 85 and 33 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 41·5 per mile per annum against 37·5 the mean of the last five years.

MR. RASTAMJI HORMASJI MAVJI, of Bombay, and Vakeel Mahikantha and Palanpur Political Agencies, is appointed Divan, by His Highness the Maharaja of Dongarpur, with full administrative authority throughout his dominions.



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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1886-7.)

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanto Sen, on *Friday*, the 17*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

*Subject*: Phosphorus, Silicon and Boron.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Dutta, F. C. S, on *Saturday*, the 18*th Inst.*

Junior Class from 3 to 4 P. M.

*Subject*: Mercuric Compounds and Antimony.

Senior Class from 4 to 5 P. M.

*Subject*: Water Analysis (quantitative continued).

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

Only the regular students of the Association will be admitted to the Practical Demonstrations. A separate fee of 4 annas will be charged for each demonstration.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,

11*th December, 1886.* *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1886.

## THE ENGLISHMAN TO THE RESCUE.

OUR article on the 'Logic of the Bengal Council' seems to have hurt the corns of more than one tender foot, and the *Englishman*, as in duty bound, has rushed to the rescue. As a party paper it could not do otherwise, and we do not find fault with it for that; but we regret to notice that, instead of meeting our remarks in a frank, fair, and reasonable way, it has thought fit to indulge in sneers, ridicule, sarcasms and to try to inveigle us into a fruitless discussion, which would involve a wastage of time and temper without ever leading to a satisfactory conclusion. The subject aimed at is a discussion anent the comparative morality and business capacity of Englishmen and Bengalis. We decline to be drawn into it. It is quite uncalled for. Nay, it is a great deal worse, for it is calculated to fan the fire of race antagonism and widen the breach which unhappily exists between the people of this country and their European fellow subjects, and we will have none of it. It may be all very well for our contemporary to expatiate, ever and anon, in season and out of season, on the impropriety of race antagonism and on the value of peace, amity, and good fellowship, and at the same time to point out and hurl at us from the limbo of the long forgotten past, from the rubbish basket of the last fifty years, libels put forth by a person whose only object was to sustain his reputation for a smart essayist and writer of brilliant epigrams, striking antitheses, and venomous abuse; one "who was liable," according to his own admirer Mr. Morrison, "to become inebriated with his own rhetoric till he lost the power of weighing evidence:" one whose consistency is best displayed by the fact that when he was in India he was the first to recognise the moral worth of those whom he calumniated by giving them jurisdiction in civil cases over his own countrymen, by passing what our contemporary has often described as "the first Black Act." It is, however, not by raking up past animosities, but by forgetting them and cultivating good fellowship that we can lay down the ogre of race antagonism. Out of respect, however, for the many Europeans whose friendship and kindness we sincerely esteem and for the many others whom it is the furthest from our wish to give the slightest cause of offence, we feel bound to justify the remarks which have given particular offence to our contemporary and which he so disingenuously misrepresents, and the utterly unfounded charges he has thought fit, in the plenitude of his Christian charity and moral superiority to bring against us.

Our contemporary begins by saying that "The *Hindoo Patriot* solemnly asserts that the Europeans are utterly heedless in the matter of sanitation." We deny most emphatically that we ever said any thing of the kind, "solemnly" or otherwise, and we defy him to prove that we have said so.

The next charge is that, we very unjustly and unfairly say, "that 'they (Englishmen) cannot take' any interest in sanitary matters." This affords a notable example of disingenuous, mangled quotation. The words quoted occur in a group of three clauses which put together run thus:—"They are too engrossed by their commercial and other occupations, to think of sewers and street sweepings; they have no time to devote to such work; they cannot, and do not, take any interest in such work." No honest, candid person can read these lines together without perceiving that we have given the cause and effect in consecutive clauses; that we mean that persons who have no time at command and therefore do not take an interest in matters which are foreign to their ordinary and engrossing occupation cannot do so, and so our critic takes the words "cannot" from one place, and "take" from another, and then tacking on them some explanatory words of his own, makes out, that we have accused Englishmen generally of some moral, social, intellectual or natural incapacity for sanitary work. We deny that that was our meaning. We meant a physical, and not a moral incapacity. We are well aware that the better class of Englishmen have considerable experience of the latest improvements effected in sanitary matters in the great cities of Europe, and are *ipso facto* better able to suggest and urge improvements in this country, than our countrymen. We say the "better class" advisedly, for we are aware, too, that the lower orders, who occupy the back slums of London, who have very appropriately nicknamed their shirts "stinkers," who know no bathing as a daily requirement, who use no water for washing in their closets, who sleep at the rate of sixteen persons per each room of the size of a cube of 12 feet, are in many respects worse than the most degraded of our town population. But the "better class" is not accessible to us, for they have no time to spare, and no one can do that for which he has no time.

The third charge is that we say that "they (Englishmen) will not stoop to the trouble of getting themselves elected" to the Municipality. We did say so; we repeat it now, and intend to repeat it as often as circumstances may require, until the contrary is proved. The fact is notorious, and we never imagined that it would be questioned. The opponents of election at the time of the first Municipal Bill urged most vehemently that the plan of election would break down, because no decent Englishman would demean himself by canvassing for votes from the natives, and several Hon'ble members from their places in the Bengal Council echoed this in 1876. Sir Richard Temple felt the force of this argument so acutely that he went out of his way to declare that he kept the one-third in his hands to provide against such a contingency, should any arise. At the first election very few Englishmen got themselves registered as voters, and fewer as candidates for election. Indeed, matters looked so unpleasant, that to keep up appearances Sir Richard got one of his Secretaries and a few members of his Service to put themselves forward as candidates, and they were elected without the smallest opposition. In sporting parlance their election was a matter of "walk over." At the second and the third elections matters remained very much the same; the number of civilian candidates being less. At the last election the Health Society got up a caucus, and strenuous efforts were made to induce the English residents to come forward and register themselves as voters and candidates; but to very little effect. Not one-fourth of the Englishmen who were qualified to vote would agree to get themselves registered, and even after delegating the stooping business to the caucus, which undertook the task of canvassing and defraying the cost thereof, the number of candidates enrolled was painfully small. If these facts will not convince our contemporary of his error we know not what will. We know, however, that nothing will, for it is not convenient for his advocacy to yield to facts.

The last charge is that we have hinted at bribery and corruption to secure the attendance of Englishmen at Municipal meetings, and that we hold the native commissioners to be above such temptation. We are glad that we cannot lay claim to any originality in these ideas. It was distinctly stated in 1863, that it would be difficult to secure regular attendance without a fee, and a fee was made optional in the Municipal Act of that year. Two attempts were subsequently made to sanction its payment, but the native Justices in a body opposed the project, though several Europeans, including on the first occasion a gallant gentleman not unknown in those days in the *sanctum* of the *Englishman* office, were in favor of it. The permissive clause was retained in the Municipal Bill of 1876, and a "native," the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, opposed it. He was, however, silenced by some of his Hon'ble colleagues by the remark that merchants and tradesmen complain of the money loss they sustained by leaving their desks and counters to attend to municipal work, and it was proper that some sort of compensation for it should be granted, and as the clause was permissive no harm would accrue If we remember aright the matter was afterwards discussed at more than one meeting of the Town Council, and the "natives" always opposed it. Nor was it in connection with the Calcutta Municipality that this question of bribe, or compensation, or remuneration, or honorarium, or fee, or whatever else one chooses to call it, was brought to the notice of the Bengal Council. It cropped up several times in connexion with the Port Commission Bills. And to this day the Port Commissioners regularly draw their fees for their attendance at the weekly board meetings, though we have never heard that they get here, as in London, sherry and biscuits after board work. The Port Commissioners' work is intimately connected with commerce, and no merchant can fail to take an interest in its welfare, and yet a fee is necessary to make them attend to it. And such being the case we see no reason why our contemporary should break into hysteric fits on its being alluded to.

A reason has been assigned by our contemporary for the chariness on the part of Englishmen to attend municipal meetings. He says, they decline because they were "doomed to listen for hours to ridiculous discussions." We know not what weight to attach to this plea. At best it is poor indeed, and depends upon individual likings and dislikings. We remember once seeing a former editor of the *Englishman* sleeping—no, nodding with his eyes closed—in St Paul's during a sermon from the late Rev. Mr. Bellew, the most eloquent preacher of his day in Calcutta. The most active, the most frequent, and the most prolonged debater at the municipal meetings, was the late Kristodas Paul, and his career in the Bengal and the India Legislative Councils does not justify the use of the epithet "ridiculous."

Our contemporary, by way of banter, asks if the Natives will take up "the schemes of improvement which are identified with the name of the Health Society?" We are not in the secrets of the "Native" Commissioners, but we can easily guess that they will not give any general assent to such a question. There is too much of scheming in the schemes of the society to command confidence. A society which sets up a caucus to deprive the people of their rightful voice in the management of their native town is not one that can be implicitly trusted.

The concluding portion of the article under comment fills us with awe. With the spirit of *Delenda est Carthago*, our contemporary exclaims: "The Europeans have retired from the field, defeated and discredited. Nor is their conduct a matter of surprise; they found themselves in a helpless minority, doomed to listen for hours to ridiculous discussions, the result being a foregone conclusion. It might be a wise step if the few remaining Europeans who still form a "forlorn hope" were to resign together, so that the Natives might not be deprived of any share of the credit of their work." We tremble at the idea of "the few remaining Europeans resigning together." It would be a thousand times better if the vault of heaven should split and fall on the devoted head of Calcutta, than that such a doom should befall it. Surely Calcutta would at once relapse into Sunderband jungle and—and—and—the occupation of the Health Society will be gone for ever.

## REPRESENTATION.

MANHOOD suffrage is the goal to which civilization looks for the perfection of constitutional Government. France, Switzerland, and the United States have already advanced so far in this direction as to be able to resort to it in certain cases, and the tendency in England is to some extent in favor of it. Of late every reform of Parliament meant the widening of the franchise. The minimum money limit for the qualification of voters was at one time twenty pounds; it has now come down to five pounds in the country, and household suffrage in towns. The basis in all cases, however, has always been, not a racial, or denominational, or sectional, but a numerical one. Financially qualified every man has a right to vote, no matter whether he be a Protestant, a Roman Catholic, a Jew, or a Gypsy; and once above the minimum limit, money makes no difference; the millionaire has a single vote like the five-pounder. In Bengal, however, a different principle is being strongly advocated. Sir Rivers Thompson will give the right of election for the Port Commissionerships to European, but not to native, merchants, apparently for no other reason than that the former are white and the latter black. This reason prevailed in the United States of America until the war of secession; but Sir Rivers has nowhere said that that is his reason. When discussing the principle of election for the Calcutta Municipality at the last meeting of the Bengal Council, Mr. Harrison enunciated some new doctrines on the subject. He said: "it might be said that the Hindus formed a very large proportion of the inhabitants, and that the representatives of this Municipality should be in proportion to their numbers. As far as he could see he could hardly conceive that people who used that argument could have any appreciation of the real problems which were before them. *There was no possible reason why the representatives should be entirely according to numbers and not according to capacity and interests.* The interests of the elective system should be so divided that no party should be left with an overwhelming majority. He spoke from considerable experience, and he said that this was the only way of safeguarding the Corporation. Invariably when any question came up there were some people who, above all, were guided by self-interest. Others were not so guided, and one could appeal to their sense of justice to keep in check those numerous unworthy interests which would otherwise be so rampant. In ordinary cases there would be no difficulty; but every now and then questions come up in which the interests were wider than personal. In these cases it was of equal importance that one community should not have a preponderating voice prejudicial to the rest of the committees (? communities) involved."

It is a pity that this logic was not brought to bear upon the House of Commons when they last passed the Allotment of Seats Bill. There, as here, "there was no possible reason why the representatives should be entirely according to numbers and not according to capacity and interests," and the franchise should have been regulated, not by number, but by "capacity and interests." The Irish have no interest, or next to nothing, in the measures of the Imperial Parliament, and they might have been cut off by being limited to a single member instead of having, as now, 126 members, 86 of whom are Home Rulers. All the woes of the House would have been brought to an end had this happy doctrine been acted upon. We dare not contradict Mr. Harrison when he says "there was no possible reason;" but we may beg leave to suggest that "capacity and interests" can be estimated only by an irresponsible authority acting for a purpose—perhaps a selfish one—whereas numbers may be easily counted. In municipalities the interest of the poor man in his health is quite as great as of the millionaire, or the big official, or the rich merchant. The world at large loses by death at a time only a single individual, whether it be a master of many ships and thousands of acres, or the beggar in the street. The will to live is as strong in the one as in the other. Had the case been otherwise, in the London town (not the city) municipalities the Duke of Westminster, who owns so preponderating an interest in lands, should have got half the votes to himself and returned as many representatives as the rest of the community. Adverting to hostile interests, Mr. Harrison is emphatic in the declaration that in such cases "it was of equal importance that one community should not have a preponderating voice prejudicial to the rest of the communities involved." How is he to effect this? Will he give as many representatives to the Jews, who have the bulk of the opium trade in their hands, as to the Hindus and the Muhammadans, and the same again to the Parsis the Armenians, and the Yankees? If so, it is a pity that the idea did not strike him when he drafted the Bill, for we see no indication in it of any system of election which should assign to each race, sect, or community a definite number of representatives. Nor is there any provision made for defeating coalitions such as are now so rampant in the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury would not have found his Primrose path to political power so very pleasant if he could not have secured the coalition of the Unionists.

Our contemporary of the *Englishman* is too astute a publicist, to openly accept such a doctrine. He says:—"It may be argued that the proportion of each race on the Boards should not be according to total population, but to the literate population. But why should this be? The persons to be governed, and to be taxed, are not the literate only, but quite as much the illiterate, and, if the whole population of one race can find qualified representatives to be members of the board in any given district, surely the number of such members should be in proportion to the whole population. There is one special and all-important reason for adopting this principle in connexion with education, for is it not the universal complaint that the Mussalmans are far behind the Hindus in education?" But he is at heart an advocate for nomination to a large extent, and he advocates the cause of the Muhammadans, not, as far as we can perceive, to help them, but to support Mr. Harrison's scheme of large nominations. We remember that this Muhammadan theory was very earnestly urged by a former chairman, who nominated a number of Muhammadan gentlemen, from each of whom he got an understanding to support him, in his squabbles with the noted quartette of the day, (two Englishmen and two Bengalis), and it was one of these Muhammadan gentlemen who, when asked by the Chairman at a public meeting on which side he would vote on the question then before the meeting, courteously replied "*ap ka waste.*" The Chairman of our day would doubtless be very glad to have a lot of such *ap ka wastes* in lieu of his present mugra team. The matter does not, however, concern the general principle of franchise and representation. The concensus of Europe and America has established beyond a question that the numerical is the most judicious basis for regulating the franchise, and it is too late in the day to unsettle that by so general a remark as "there can be no possible reason" &c. &c. The only plausible argument urged by Mr. Harrison is that there is no homogeneity in the constituency in Calcutta. But it is not tenable, for the want of homegeneity applies as much to the town of Great Britain and Ireland as to the Metropolis of Bengal. The number of Irish votes in some towns is really very heavy, and Irish members have often been returned from English towns for the House of Commons.

## THE NORTHBROOK CLUB AND MR. DADABHAI NOWROJI.

THE North-brookIndian Club gave a dinner to Mr. DadabhaiNowroji on the eve of his departure from England. Lord Ripon presided on the occasion, and many distinguished Anglo-Indians were present. The chairman, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, referred to the excellent custom of the Northbrook Indian Club according to which distinguished gentlemen connected with India were entertained there. These entertainments are of a semi-political character, as they afford opportunities to leading men connected with this country to give expression to their views concerning its affairs. Lord Ripon, in speaking of the guest of the evening, mentioned that Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji was the first Indian gentleman, who had been appointed to a full Professorship in his country, and that after his retirement from Government service he proceeded to England to engage in commercial pursuits. His lordship continued: "Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji had not been induced by the distractions of commercial life to forget for one moment the deep interest which he had always felt in the moral, intellectual and political advancement of his fellow-countrymen. He had steadily devoted himself to the object of promoting that advancement. . . . He (Lord Ripon) had no need to tell them anything about the services their honoured guest had rendered to the cause of education in India. He congratulated him on the great advance that had been made and on the satisfactory aspect of public education in India at that time. For several years Mr. Dadabhai Newroji had been a member of the Town Council of Bombay; a position in which he did excellent work. And to be a good member of the Town Council of Bombay was not an ordinary achievement. He himself in India had given a great deal of attention to local government, and he had seen in the way in which the Town Council of Bombay discharged their duty a striking and convincing proof that the natives of India were capable of managing their local affairs. Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji had been called, at a period of great difficulty, to hold the important post of Dewan in the State of Baroda, and he might safely say that in the discharge of the duties of that office he had shown eminent qualities as an Indian statesman, and had displayed honesty, intelligence and zeal. He was sure he should convey the sentiments of all persons present when he gave Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji the heart-felt assurance that they recognised the services he had rendered to India and therefore to England; for good work done for India was good work done for England." There is not a word of exaggeration in the eulogistic terms in which Lord Ripon spoke of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji's services to his country. His thorough knowledge of its economic condition has enabled him to show to the British public how miserably poor are the masses of the Indian population. Those who take a rose-colured view of the material results of British rule in India have of course pooh-poohed him as a pessimist, but they have not been able to shake his position; assuming that the facts and figures upon which it is founded are wrong.

Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji's reply to the toast of his health was excellent in taste and admirable in spirit. He said: "Reference had been made to his connection with Baroda and in connection with that matter, he wished to acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude he owed to Lord Northbrook for justice done him irrespective of his being a native of India. But it was a characteristic of England and of the English race that whenever they thought a man had done good and useful work they had their esteem and respect ready for him, whoever he might be. The generosity of the spirit in which his services had been received was enhanced, by the fact that if there was one man more distinguished than others for grumbling at some fault of British rule that man was himself. But knowing the good purpose he always had in view they did him honor in spite of his grumbling. And to whom was due the glory of the fact that he was able to stand before them in this way as an honored guest? That glory was their own: it belonged to the British rulers. Had it not been for the education he had received at the blessed hands of the British rulers he would not have been with them then speaking of his gratitude that night. And for this one circumstance alone—for the enlightenment bestowed upon them—England was entitled to the everlasting gratitude of the people of India. Nor was this all that England had done for India. She had raised up a descending nation and had endowed it with a new political life. For the past the natives of India had every reason to be grateful to the British rule; and while England sent out such Viceroys as the good Mayo, the just Northbrook and the righteous Ripon, British rule would assuredly command the loyal devotion of India. Of the good work which it had accomplished no better illustration could be found than the National Indian Congress held last year at Bombay. India had never

in her whole historical career, seen such a phenomenon as that. It was only possible under free and enlightened British rule. The pick of the educated natives from all parts of India met together and spoke out with the freedom that they owed to the British rule. That was a unique phenomenon, and it gave some idea of the good work which had already been done. For all the kind things his lordship had said he was very grateful, but, he would repeat, the glory was their own. When he received the education he had passed through, when he imbibed the illustrious literature he had been introduced to, he could not but be so influenced that the guiding rule of his life became the debt he owed to his country and to his sovereign. He was endeavouring to repay that debt in some measure by trying to make himself useful to both sides." There can be no doubt that Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji has given utterance in the passage we have just quoted to the real sentiments of all educated Natives. If the English had done nothing than giving us the inestimable blessings of Western education, that glorious achievement alone would have fully justified their occupation of India. It is, indeed, the mission of England to raise this country from the torpor of ages; and no one knows this better than the English-educated Indian.

## THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.

THE *Pioneer* tells us that the Secretary of State, or at any rate, a strong party in his Council, is understood to advocate the abolition of the Imperial Department of Revenue and Agriculture. And the *Englishman* says that the Agricultural Department of Bengal will shortly be abolished. We hope both these statements are well-founded. Our contemporaries add that the Government of India and the Government of Bengal are strongly opposed to the proposals, which are under consideration. In these days of financial embarrassment when Government professes its anxiety to cut down all superfluous expenditure and to practise rigid economy in all possible ways, the question of knocking the Agricultural Departments on the head ought to be taken up in right earnest. It is a question which cannot be too carefully considered. We have always been of opinion that the Agricultural Departments can be abolished without the slightest detriment to the public interest. It must be remembered, as Sir William Harcourt pointed out at Leeds the other day, public economy is not to be effected by cheese-parings in small salaries. The mere reduction of a few ill-paid clerks, duftries, chaprasis or punkha-pullers cannot redeem the loud promises of retrenchment which Lord Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin have made. If such reductions be the outcome of the labours of the Finance Committee from which the Government led us to expect so much, the result of the Committee will be indeed lame and impotent. We have little hope that the proposal for the abolition of the Agricultural Departments would find favour with the Finance Committee. Mr. Charles Elliott, the President of the Committee, was Secretary to the Finance Commission at whose recommendation the Imperial Department of Revenue and Agriculture was re-established, and an Agricultural Department was provided for each province on the model of the North-West Agricultural Department. But though the Finance Committee may not recommend the abolition of the Agricultural Departments, the subject should receive the careful and attentive consideration of Government.

Up to 1870 the work now performed by the Imperial Department of Revenue and Agriculture was done in the Home Department. In 1871 Lord Mayo established what was called the Etcetera Department and placed it under Mr. Allan Hume. In 1879 the Government of Lord Lytton, on financial grounds, knocked the Department on the head. Two years afterwards the Government of India, in the time of Lord Ripon, restored the Department. The reason assigned for this measure was that "the experience of the last two years had shown that no additional work could be undertaken by the amalgamated Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments without imposing upon it an undue burden; and it, therefore, became necessary to devise some additional means for the conduct of business more immediately affecting agricultural improvements, the social and economical condition of the people, and the material resources of the country." When the Etcetera Department was abolished in 1879 the Government of India had just risen fresh from its experience of the severe and widespread famine of the three previous years, and it did not then think that the collection of famine statistics would be a grievous burden upon the amalgamated Agricultural and Home Department. The branches of the Administration placed under the control of the new Department of Revenue and Agriculture are as follows:—1. Land Revenue, including Settlements and Takavi advances. 2. Surveys, including Geological Surveys, but excluding Archæological and Marine Surveys. 3. Agriculture and Horticulture, including Fibres and Silk, Fisheries, cattle-breeding and cattle-disease. 4. Minerals. 5. Meteorology. 6. Famine. The Department of Revenue and Agriculture has no practical work, it has simply to superintend administrative work of certain heads of department. Surely the control of these departments can be effectually exercised by the amalgamated Agricultural and Home Department, with, perhaps, an additional Under-Secretary. If the new Agricultural Department had been charged with the superintendence of practical agriculture, we could have understood the motive of Government in resuscitating the old Etcetera Department. The Famine Commissioners, in recommending that each province of the Empire should be provided with an Agricultural Department and that the Supreme Government should have a special Agricultural Bureau, wrote:—"Our Report has clearly shewn that agricultural interests preponderate over all other interests and employments in which the people of India are engaged; how essential we think it that technical agricultural knowledge should be called in to enable the productic powers of the soil to be applied in the most effective manner, not merely to add to the wealth of the country, but to secure a food-supply which shall keep pace with the increase of population; and how valuable in all departments of administration would be the acquisition by the executive officials of more accurate knowledge of the statistics of agriculture, of the ordinary outturn of the harvests, and the relative produce of the crops from year to year." Now, the Agricultural Departments in India do not, as a rule, possess the technical agricultural knowledge for which the Famine Commissioners spoke. No less an authority than Sir Edward Buck has admitted that it would be justly held to be a waste of natural funds if in each province *a number of inexperienced officials like himself and his assistants were turned loose at the public expense with no other orders than to devise a system of agricultural reform.* Lord Mayo's Etcetera Department existed for nearly nine years, and during that period it failed to effect any agricultural improvement in the way indicated by the Famine Commission. The same may be said of the North-West Agricultural Department, which has now been in existence for about a dozen years, during half of which it was presided over by Sir Edward Buck himself. We know that the North-West Agricultural Department is proud of the results achieved at the Cawnpore Experimental Farm. But, as Sir Ashley Eden pertinently observed: "Many of the experiments relate to matters which can have no real bearing, direct or indirect, on agricultural improvements, and can certainly convey no lesson to the agricultural community." Sir Ashley was perfectly justified:—"I have for many years past followed with interest the various experiments which have from time to time been made, under the orders of the Government of India, in respect to the establishment of model farms, and the conclusion at which I have arrived (which appears to be in accordance with the general conclusion on the subject) is that with scarcely an exception the experiments have signally failed and that it has been shown that those, who were employed to teach the people agriculture, had more to learn from the people than to teach them." Even admitting, for the sake of argument, that the experiments tried at the Cawnpore Farm have proved successful, we must not forget that the poor ryot who has to live on the produce of his fields cannot afford to practise the transcendental agriculture of our model farms.

As regards agricultural inquiry, we do not surely require an expensive department for the collection of untrustworthy statistics. When the North-West Agricultural Department was first established, we were told that its first duty would be the preparation of a well-organised scheme for the collection and arrangement of agricultural and commercial statistics. How has the Department done this work? Mr. Wright, who in his annual administration report for 1880-81, said:—"The very imperfect performance by the Department of what would appear to be one of its principal duties, the collection of Agricultural statistics, cannot fail to be a matter of regret. It only prepares a brief resume of the results of each harvest and is able to give no statistics of outturn or area! What is the good of having such agricultural statistics as the provincial Agricultural Departments collect, we cannot for the life of us understand. Valuable and trustworthy agricultural and economic facts were collected in certain selected districts of Bengal by a special staff of Deputy Collectors in the time of Sir George Campbell; and a similar agency may be made use of for the same purpose whenever necessary. In the days of Sir George Campbell we had no expensive Agricultural Department in this province; and the maintenance of a permanent costly machinery for the collection of agricultural facts is not necessary. Then with regard to trade statistics, the North-West Department, we must not forget, cannot guarantee the accuracy of the returns of even road traffic, and we have Mr. Wrights' admission "that it is impossible to look for more than approximate accuracy, and the frontier registration will always remain the most unsatisfactory portion of the trade registration of the department." Statistics the perfect accuracy of which cannot be guaranteed are worse than useless; they are positively misleading, and, therefore, mischievous. One of the principal duties of the North-West Agricultural Department is the supervision of the kanungo and patwari staff; but one of the chief reasons for creating an Agricultural Bureau for this province has ceased to exist.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE Viceroy will not reach Calcutta until Wednesday, the 15th instant. His Excellency will land at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE VICEROY will hold a Levee at the Calcutta Government House on Monday, the 20th December, at 9:30 P. M. The cards of gentlemen wishing to attend will have to be sent in not later than the 17th instant. There will be a Drawing Room on the 23rd instant.

WE readily accepted the other day the assurance given by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, that there was no truth in the announcement made by the *Statesman* that the Secretary of State had interdicted the Calcutta Municipal Bill. *Quid nunc*, however, are not so easily satisfied. They fancy that there is something more in the "unusual request" made by the India Government to have laid before it the Bill as revised by the Select Committee, than what meets the eye. A rumour is also on the wing that the Bill is not likely to be passed until this time next year, and that in a very modified form. We shall be very glad to see the mischievous amalgamation sections knocked on the head, and some thing done to save the rate-payers of Calcutta from paying the cost of the Kidderpur docks. Wet Docking is no Municipal business, though docking poor people's hard earnings be a part of it.

THE privilege of throwing in letters in the Railway Mail Service sorting carriages was doubtless a great convenience, and its stoppage has caused much annoyance to the public. But we cannot well blame the Postal Department for it. The privilege was granted with a view to supply a casual convenience for travellers on the route, and others who cannot readily resort to a regular post office; but Messrs. Toolate & Co. abused it by sending heaps of letters at the last moment to the sorting carriages, in which it is not possible to accommodate a sufficiently large establishment for stamping, defacing stamps, and other duties of a regular Post office, and the stoppage is the consequence. The idle man caused the evil, and honest men suffer.

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THE statutes of the new Distinguished Service Order have been published. The badge of the Order is to be a gold cross enamelled white, with an enamelled crown on one side and a wreath on the other, to be hung on the left breast with a red ribbon, edged blue, and one inch broad. There is to be only one grade, that of "Companions," who are to rank just below the Companions of the Indian Empire. The necessity for the Order is not apparent, and the condition that the badge is to be given to all who are named in despatches will make it as abundant as blackberries in season. Commenting on this the military correspondent of the *Englishman* justly says, "few officers above the rank of a Captain take part in two expeditions, we will not call them campaigns, without being mentioned for meritorious or distinguished services. General Prendergast named upwards of seventy in the first start-off of the Burmese business, and General Stephenson twenty, for a sanguinary battle in which our total loss was one man killed and one wounded." It is doubtful if the moral tone of the Service can be much improved by such plentiful showers of baubles. Order degenerates into war-medals and clasps, with this difference that the latter cause no heart-burning, which the former will, for certain, do.

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THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has done well in memorializing Government for a law to fix the Indian measure of length at the Imperial Yard of 36 inches. At present there is no law in force on the subject, and its want is greatly felt, particularly with reference to the fraudulent stamping and labelling of piece-goods. This is to supplement the movement now being made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to put a voluntary stop to the evil resulting from false and fraudulent marking. For some time interested parties got up a cry to the effect that there was no fraud in such false marks, and that they were necessary to meet the requirements of native dealers. They overlooked the fact that false marks could be required only for purposes of fraud, and that if the native dealers required them for that purpose (and they could not require them for any other) those who complied with their wishes were accessaries to fraud. As a matter of fact the natives did not require them, and the public looked upon them in the same light, in which they look at Birmingham watches with the name of Borraud and Lund engraved on them, and the plea utterly broke down. It is observable, too, that as cloth is sold by the piece and the sides of each piece is stitched, and the only convenient plan of measuring is by counting the folds, it is imperative that each fold should measure exactly a yard of 36 inches, but in fraudulently marked cloth there are always forty folds but each fold measures 33 to 34 inches. A more positive proof of fraudulent intention is not easy to find. The local Chamber of Commerce did a good thing in this respect by setting their face against the practice, though they failed to put a stop to it. The present movement will go a great way to eradicate the evil, if in the proposed law, a clause could be added to make the Imperial Yard the only permissible standard for trading purposes, or to reproduce for India section 7 of the English Act of 1862, which says:

"Every person who, with intent to defraud *or to enable another to defraud*, shall put or cause, or procure to be put upon any chattel or article or upon any cask, bottle, stopper, vessel, case, cover, wrapper, band, reel, ticket, label, or other thing, together with which any chattel or article shall be intended to be or shall be sold or uttered or exposed for sale, or for any purpose of trade or manufacture, or upon any case, frame, or other thing in or by means of which any chattel or article shall be intended to be or shall be exposed for sale any false description, statement, or other indication of or respecting the number, quantity, *measure*, or weight of such chattel or article or any part thereof, or of the place or country in which such chattel or article shall have been made, manufactured, or produced, or shall put or cause or procure to be put upon any such chattel or article, cask, bottle, stopper, vessel, case, cover, wrapper, band, reel, ticket, label, or thing as aforesaid, any word, letter, *figure*, signature or mark for the purpose of falsely indicating such chattel or article, or the mode of manufacturing or producing the same, or the ornamentation, shape, or configuration thereof, to be the subject of any existing patent privilege, or copyright shall for every such offence forfeit and pay to her Majesty a sum of money equal to the value of the chattel or article so sold or uttered or exposed for sale, and a further sum not exceeding five pounds and not less than ten shillings. Clause 8 of the Act imposes a penalty of not more than £5 nor less than 5s on every person offering for sale goods thus wrongfully marked. It is also provided (clause 15) that any person may as plaintiff on behalf of her Majesty recover in an action of debt any penalties to which a defendant may have become liable under the Act."

For the credit of British commercial morality some thing like this is greatly wanted in this country.

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THE Hon'ble Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter left Calcutta on Thursday for Lahore to join the Public Service Commission which assembles there on or about the 15th instant. The Commission has published a list of questions with the object of eliciting information from the public and from Associations on the leading points of the inquiry. The questions are 184 in number, arranged under various chapters, and supported at intervals by notes and voluminous appendices. Our Associations and leading men should lose no time in preparing themselves for close and detailed replies, for much of the success of the Commission will necessarily depend on how these questions are answered in the majority of instances. The questions have been published at length by the daily papers.

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MR. C. H. TAWNEY, Principal, Presidency College, has been allowed furlough for seven months.

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THE Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill is holding three meetings a week, and every effort is being made to get through the work in the time prescribed.

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WE very much regret to announce the death of Rajah Harendra Krishna Bahadur of Sobha Bazar. This melancholy event took place on Wednesday last. He was suffering from pulmonary complaints for some time and his illness took a very bad turn on his return from Gungamandul, the rich zemindari of the Sobha Bazar family, where he had gone on business. The best medical aid of Calcutta was at his service all through his protracted illness, but to no avail. He was long a member of the Subordinate Executive Service, and retired on an well earned pension some years ago. He was also an Honorary Magistrate, a Fellow of the Calcutta University, a Justice of the Peace, and identified himself with all important public movements. He was remarkable for his social qualities, and his amiable manners and unruffled temper endeared him to all who knew him. His private charities were considerable and his death is mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Rajah Kali Krishna Bahadur. To the bereaved family we offer our sincere condolence.

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WE understand that Sir Rivers Thompson referred to his successor the question of the appointment of Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and that Sir Steuart Bayley has selected for the post, Mr. J. Ware-Edgar, who will return to India in March next to take up the appointment. Mr. F. B. Peacock joins the Public Service Commission, and in the meanwhile, until Mr. Edgar's arrival, the Hon. Mr. Colman Macaulay will officiate as Chief Secretary.

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MR. JUSTICE MACPHERSON, a Civilian Judge, took his seat, on Monday last, for the first time, on the Bench of the Original Side of the High Court in accordance with the new arrangment.

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AN examination of candidates for Deputy Magistrateships will be held next month, though the exact date has not yet been fixed. Upwards of 100 applications have already been submitted to the Bengal Secretariat.

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WE understand that out of about 30 candidates belonging to the Subordinate Executive and other Services, the Director of Public Instruction has nominated Babu Chunder Nath Bose, Librarian, Bengal Library, to the post of Bengli Translator to the Government of Bengal on reduced salary, as recommended by the Finance Committee.

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MR. ALEXANDER WILSON of Messrs Jardine Skinner and Co. will, it is announced, succeed Mr George Yule as sheriff of Calcutta for the next year. Mr. Yule did his duties of shrievalty remarkably well, so far as the Calcutta public were concerned and has deserved well of them by his wide sympathies and an earnest desire to further the cause of the Indian community. Dr. Mahendralal Sirkar and Hadji Noor Mahammad Jackriah were, we understand, the two other nominees of the Chief Justice. Personally one can have nothing to say against Mr. Wilson's appointment; but the Indian community would have been sincerely glad to see itself honored by the appointment of a distinguished citizen like Dr. Sirkar. It is almost an age since we have had an Indian sheriff and the Government is not right in placing too long intervals between Indian nominations. The *Statesman* correctly represents the Indian view on the subject when he says: "Mr. Wilson will forgive us, we believe, when we say that we think Mr Yule's successor should have been a native gentleman. We say so, simply because it is a civic honour that we think should be allotted alternately, to the two great communities which constitute Calcutta, and that it would perhaps have been graceful, as 'the year of Jubilee' is upon us, that we should have done honor to the people, by associating one of India's own children thus closely, with the government of the chief city in India. The retiring Sheriff carries with him the hearty respect and good-will of every one and Mr. Wilson will, we have no doubt, earn the same public liking and respect, as his immediate predecessor in this old and time-honored office. We have not much sympathy with the economy that would abolish the office, but we certainly wish that it were reserved in Calcutta, as it is in Bombay, for men who have special claims upon the country for public services, which it is difficult to acknowledge in any other way, and to whom its emoluments would be of more consequence than they can possibly be to our merchant princes."

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CHOLERA, as our readers are painfully aware, is raging fearfully in Calcutta and the Suburbs. The efforts of the Municipality to check its progress seems to have met with some little success. The four assistant surgeons employed by the Corporation are doing all that lies in their power to afford immediate medical relief and the result of their work is so far satisfactory. The returns show that there were ten deaths less from cholera last week, being 100 deaths against 117 the previous week in the whole town. The average of the last five years was 46. But all that could and ought to have been done has not yet been done. The Northern Division of the Town, specially the neighbourhood of Shambazer is most affected by the disease. The supply of medicine is, we hear, bad, and the dispensing worse, since the Divisional Doctors, as they are called, are required themselves to dispense the medicines they prescribe, in addition to the duty of visiting patients, inspecting affected localities and writing bulky

reports and furnishing details of inspection to an almost annoying extent. This necessarily makes their progress very tardy and though there are in the staff energetic young men who would be of very valuable service, their success is necessarily retarded for their being thus handicapped. Rs. 3,500 a month which has been sanctioned by the Municipality ought to be enough to pay for some compounders to dispense medicines, to ensure a more accelerated locomotion of the doctors, and a better supply of medicine. The Suburban Municipality which has sanctioned a monthly expenditure of only Rs. 1500 for a similar purpose seems to mannage things better, as it allows a larger latitude of a personal discretion to the attending physician in the supply of medicine. The water supply of the town is still as defective as ever, and that accounts in many cases for the prevalence of the desease, as people in affected neighbourhoods are found using putrid tank or well water for want of a nearer supply of better water. Even where filtered water supply cannot for the present be extended, it would be an advantage if the unfiltered water could be made more largely available.

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ON Wednesday before last a man presented himself before the book-keepers of the firm of Ralli Brothers, and producing an order for the payment of a *hundi*, enquired where he should obtain the payment. The order purported to be signed by one of the members of the firm as well as their head book-keeper. No suspicion was entertained as to the genuineness of the order of the *hundi*, and the man who presented it received the full amount of the draft, Rs. 9,050, in nine notes of Rs. 1,000 each, and Rs. 50 in cash. After he had left the office with this amount, the order and *hundi* were found to be forgeries. The police were at once informed of the swindle, and the payment of the currency notes stopped, and on Saturday before last the Detective Police succeeded in arresting the swindler and recovering all the notes.

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MR. G. W. Allen, C.I.E., and the Rajah of Bhinga are mentioned as probable nominees of the Local Government for non-official membership of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Legislative Council.

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MR. YULE fittingly celebrated the termination of his shrievalty by entertaining a number of European and Indian friends at an evening party on Thursday. There were amusements and refreshments—Indian and European—and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was passed. Such pleasant reunions are very serviceable in strengthening feelings of amity and friendship between Europeans and Indians.

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A MEETING was held on Friday at the Town Hall to consider the question of suitably celebrating the Queen's Jubilee. It was attended by delegates from the Corporation and most of the leading Associations and Societies in Calcutta. The Chairman of the Corporation was in the chair. A large majority of those present was found to be in favor of celebrating the event in the cold weather while the Government of India was in Calcutta; but it was unanimously agreed that all must accept His Excellency the Viceroy's decision on this point, which is not yet known. The meeting, having been convened at the instance of the Corporation, confined itself to the consideration of the celebration in this city, and resolved that as soon as the date was fixed, a public meeting should be convened in the Town Hall to consider the best form of commemoration. The delegates suggested that the meeting should widen the scope of its function and frame proposals on behalf of the whole Province. This was also the view of the majority of the delegates of the Indian Association and the National Mahomedan Association, but the delegates of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Trades' Association, and of the British Indian Association stated that they were without any instructions to justify their consenting to it. It was, therefore, resolved that the consideration of this proposal should be postponed until the delegates of all the Associations were in a position to express an opinion on this point. It was agreed that another Meeting should be held as soon as possible, at which this proposition could be discussed.

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THE Maharaja of Jeypore will be one of our cold-weather visitors. His Highness is expected to arrive in Calcutta by the end of January or the beginning of February. The object of the visit is said to be to pay grateful respects to Lord Dufferin for having invested His Highness with full administrative powers and withdrawing the political restrictions put on him. His Highness made a handsome donation of a lac of rupees to the Lady Dufferin's Fund not long ago.

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FROMBangalore Lady Dufferin has gone straight to Madras where Her Excellency embarks for Calcutta in the steamer *Mirzapore* which has brought out her children from home. Her Excellency's stay at Madras, however, has been prolonged beyond what was originally intended, at the pressing invitation of the new Governor, who telegraphed from Colombo, and HerExcellency stays there till Lord Dufferin's arrival. His Excellency the Viceroy's move from Banglore was for Trichinopally, where His Excelleney arrived on the 5th instant. The visit was of a private character, and there were no public ceremonies. From Trichinopolly His Excellency went to Madura on Tuesday, where the new People's Park was declared open, and the foundation stone was laid of a stone bridge over the river Vaiga, which is to be constructed in commemoration of the Prince of Wales' visit to Madura in 1875. Referring to the allusion in the address of the people of Madura to the requirements of the district in the matter of irrigation-works and railways, the Viceroy said that the possibilities of severe famines in India were so ubiquitous that with the best will in the world the resources of Government were quite insufficient to carry out at one and the same time the various schemes pressed upon it. Immediately on his return to Calcutta His Excellency would call for a report on their proposals, and examine it carefully." Before leaving Trichinopoly His Excellency received an address from a deputation representing the citizens of that place. His Excellency said in the course of his reply :" There is no better way of acquiring the confidence and admiration of your English fellow subjects, and of obtaining a better title to the liberalization of your institutions generally, than by proving your capacity to handle with efficiency and practical good sense the machinery of local self-Government." Referring to his visit to the Shiramgan temples, the Viceroy went on to say—"The nation that has once produced such monuments as these may well claim the heritage of a genius which, however it may have been for a time dimmed by unfavourable circumstances, is still destined, I trust, though perhaps in a different direction, to re-assert itself." With reference to the notice in the address of the appointment of Mr. Ramaswami Mudeliar to the Public Service Commission, the Viceroy remarked :—"Believe me nothing can ever give me greater pleasure than when Indian gentlemen by their talents, ability, character, and conspicuous devotion to the welfare of their country and the Empire show themselves willing and able to assist in the discharge of any public duty."

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WE HEAR that scouts are already out, and active canvassing is going on for an address to Sir Rivers Thompson on the occasion of his retirement. The non-official Europeans headed by the Chamber of Commerce are taking the lead, and the Mahammadans are to join them. The two parties have derived substantial benefits from Sir Rivers' Government, and it is but natural that they should try to evince their sense of gratitude in some way or other, and we should be the last to stand in their way. Gratitude has been defined to be a lively sense of favor to come, and if a "chit" or an effigy can be such a fly as will make the next governor rise to it, the fishing is certainly a good game. But we protest against the attempt that is being made to seduce the Hindus, who have gained nothing and have an endless deal to resent. Doubtless our people, the moneyed ones especially, labour under that nasty disease euphemistically called "eye-shame," and for any European scout to take advantage of it is,—well, something not at all creditable. If the zemindars can forget the Tenancy Act, and the people the whipping of school boys under the morphia of Mr. This, or Mr. That, and will sell their birthright for a mess of weak gruel, we can only mourn for their want of back-bone. We firmly believe that every Hindu will be a traitor to his country who will succumb. Those who take an active part in the Bengal League should mourn in sackcloth and ashes. The time has not yet arrived for a review of Sir Rivers' administration, but as the attempt of our European fellow-subjects is to forestall us we deem it our duty at once to put our people on their guard.

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UNLESS the programme should be altered after the first collective meeting of its members, the Public Service Commission will leave Lahore for Allahabad on the 27th or 28th instant, where it will remain for about ten days. From Allahabad the Commission goes to Madras, thence to Bombay and Nagpore, and finally to Calcutta.

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## TELEGRAMS.

THE latest advices from Ireland state that a Nationalist meeting, called to meet at Ballymote on Sunday last, was proclaimed by the Executive.

THE Municipality of Dublin has unitedly resolved on condemning the action of government at Sligo, and for summoning Mr. Dillon for making intimidatory speeches.

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LIEUTENANT General Brousart de Schellendrof, the Minister for War, Berlin in presenting to theRiechstag the Army Bill, in which is included the provision for increasing the German army by forty-one thousand men, said that, although there was no immediate danger of an outbreak of war, still the lack of control upon a large portion of the French people prevents Germany from living in peace and contentment. The Minister then pointed out that the present increase in the German army would make it equal to the army of their neighbours, the French, and that the Government regarded the measure as imperative.

COUNT VON MOLTKE, speaking in the Riechstag, said that an alliance between France and Germany to insure the peace of Europe was impossible as long as the former demanded the surrender of the Rhine provinces, which, he said, Germany could never renounce. He disclaimed any ideas of conquest, but said that Germany meant to keep what she had.

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IN the Paris Chamber of Deputies on December 3, the debate on the budget, which has been of a protracted nature, was concluded, and resulted in the defeat of M. de Freycinet and his Cabinet. The Ministry, in consequence of the adverse vote, have tendered their resignation to President Grevy.

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THE *Observer* states that the British Government have intimated to France that they are not prepared to discuss the question as to the date of the evacuation of Egypt by the British forces, and that they also decline any proposal for making the Suez Canal international, which would affect British access to India either *via* the Canal or across the Isthmus of Suez. The same authority states that France has failed to induce the Powers to force England's hand in the Egyptian question.

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THE Canadian Admiralty Court has confiscated the American fishing schooner *Highland Light*, for a violation of the fishery regulations.

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A LONDON telegram to the *Times of India* says that the military operations in Burma are occupying a good deal of attention in England just now Sir Frederick Roberts' actions are approved of, and military opinion is in favour of his remaining until he and the Viceroy think that his work is completed.

THE Mahabougn Police Thana, near Letpadan, Burma, has been surprised and burned by the 'dakaits.' It was protected by a bamboo stockade, and the guard consisted of six Bengalis and seven Burmans armed with Sniders. Four Bengalis have been killed, and one severley wounded; the sixth is missing. Not one Burman has been injured. They have either bolted, or more probably have treacherously betrayed the Bengalis and joined the dakaits. All the arms and ammunition have been carried off.

IT is reported that the Karen levy has been disarmed. Their muzzle-loaders have now been returned to them, and the authorities invite them

to go out and fight the dakaits armed with Sniders. Another police Thana in the Shoagyyeen district also been attacked, but the dakaits were beaten off, two of them being wounded and two guns captured.

THE renewal of disturbances in Lower Burma is causing much uneasiness. General Low telegraphs that Colonel Deedes, of the Rifle Brigade, was severley wounded, while reconnoitering near Mimboo. The ruby mine column has occupied Sagadoung without opposition.

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PRESIDENT Cleveland, in his message to the American Congress, expresses his regret at the action taken by the Canadian officials in the cases that have arisen owing to the violation of the fishery laws, and states that the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain have thereby been imperilled. But he hopes that before the end of the session, the negotiations with England on the subject will result in a settlement acceptable to both countries.

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*Le Nord*, the Russian organ, says that Russia does not demand Constantinople, but the closing of the Dardanelles, and that the Sultan should guarantee their inviolability. Russia would then be the most faithful ally of Turkey.

A CIRCULAR issued by the Porte urges an understanding among the Powers respecting the Bulgarian question, and recommends Priuce Nicholas of Mingralia for the Bulgarian throne.

A DEPUTATION appointed by the Sobranje, composed of M. Stoliloff, Minister of Justice, M. Grecoff, the late Bulgarian Delegate in Constantinople, and M. Kalcheff, a member of the Chamber, has been appointed to visit the different European Courts and explain the condition of Bulgaria to the Governments of the Great Powers. It has started on its tour and arrived at Belgrade, where it has been cordially received by Prince Milan.

THE Turkish Ambassador in London has presented a note from the Porte to Great Britain in which the Porte intimates a desire that the question of the evacuation of Egypt by the British should be discussed. Lord Iddesleigh, in reply, has promised to consider the matter.

COUNT Kalnoky, in receiving the Bulgarian Deputation, said that the declarations he had recently made to the Austrian and Hungarian delegations would be the unalterable basis of Austro-Hungarian policy in respect to the Bulgarian question. His Excellency concluded his remarks by counselling moderation.

RUSSIA has withdrawn her objection as to the validity of the Bulgarian Regency, but insists on a change being made in the composition of that body.

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ENGLAND has agreed to cede Port Hamilton to China as soon as the Chinese Government is prepared to take it over. China at the same time engages not to allow any other Power to annex it.

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THE Thakore of Bhaownagore has been presented by Lord Reay with the insignia of K. G. C. S. I.

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THE Hon. Mr. Bourke the new Governor of Madras took charge on December 8. Sir M. Grant Duff left Madras on the 10th instant.

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THE expedition which is shortly to start to relieve the beleaguered garrison under Emin Bey, will be under the guidance of Mr. Stanley, the explorer.

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IT IS denied that M. de. Giers is to be replaced as Foreign Minister by Prince Lobanoff.

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks:—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsules and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

DIRECTION FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TARSOLUTION.

AS A BEVERAGE.—A table-spoonful in a number of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is, besides, excellent as a health preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

AS A LOTION.—Use one part of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION to one part water.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION has been tried with great success in the hopitals as a wash for skin diseases, PRICKLY-HEAT, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied by full instructions for use.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R. Scott Thomson and Co.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1. Journal of the the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Part II, No, III. 1886.
2. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. VIII August 1886.
3. The Indian Agricultural Gazette, a monthly Journal of Agricultural Arts and Commerce Nos. XVIII. and XIX. September and October, 1886.
5. Records of the Geological Survey of India Part 4, 1886.
6. The Black conquest, some facts in relation to the Administration of the Madras Presidency.
7. Accounts relating to the trade by Land of British India with Foreign countries, April to July 1886.
8. Indian Notes and Queries, a monthly Periodical, October 1886
9. Journal of the East India Association July 1886.
10. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Annual Reports of the Mymensingh Sarasvata Samiti 1883-84-85.
11. First Annual Report of the Himalayan Union Club Simla, 1886,

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# Government Notifications

**Calcutta Gazette**,—*December* 8, *1886*.

NOTE.—Read D M and D C for Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, M and C for Magistrate and Collector; T D M and D C for Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector; J M and D C for Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector; O J M and D C for Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector; S D C for Sub-Deputy Collector.

Genera.—30th Novr—Mr G M Currie, CS, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 22nd ult.

3rd Decr—Baboo Nagendra Nath Sarkar, BA, D M and D C, on deputation as Offg Head Asst of the Revenue Dept Bengal Secretariat, is confirmed in the latter apptmt, from 24th Sept.

6th Decr— Baboo Tarruck Nath Mullick, D M and D C, is posted to Howrah.

Mr H A D Phillips, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, special leave for six months.

Mr F F Handley, C S, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

7th Decr—Mr C P L Macaulay, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Financial Dept, to act as Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal, during the absence, on deputation of Mr F B Peacock.

Mr R H Wilson, M and C, Midnapore on special duty, to act as Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Financial Dept, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C P L Macaulay.

Mr A Rattray, D M and D C, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of dist of Manbhoom.

Baboo Suresh Chundra Das, T D M and D C, Pubna, leave for forty-one days.

Baboo Kasi Kinker Sen, D M and D C, Mymensing, is transfd to Noakholly and apptd to have charge of the Feuny sub-divn.

Mr F H B Skrine, J M and D C, is posted to Howrah.

Mr G K Lyon, O J M and D C, 24-Perghs, to act as Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H A D Phillips.

The services of Mr W H Ryland, Offg Supdt of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta, are placed tempy at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Roy Chowdry, S D C, is posted to the Midnapore dist.

Mr B De, O J M and D C, Hooghly, leave for three months from 2nd Jany.

Mr T E Coxhead, M and C, Burdwan, furlough for eleven months and four days, from 1st Feby.

Baboo Gobind Chundra Byeack, D M and D C, Chittangong, leave for one month, in extension.

Police—6th Decr—Mr G A Patton, Asst Supdt of Police in charge of the Gurjhat Mehal's Police Cuttack, was in charge of the Dist Police, poordee, from 4th Sept to 19th Octr.

Mr J Patch, Dist Supdt of Police, Cuttack, was in charge of the Gurjhat Mehals Police, in addn to his own duties from 1st sept 16th Octr.

7th Decr—Mr A V Dnyvett, Dist Supdt of Police, Julpigooree, is promoted to the grade of Dist Supdt of Police, from 10th Sept, vice Mr H G Wilkins, dcsd.

Mr H Munro Dist supt of Police Manbhoom, is promoted to the fourth grade of Dist supdts of Police from 10th Sept vice Mr A V Knyvett, but will continue to act as Asst Insptr-Genl Govt Rlwy Police Howrah.

Mr R F Guise offg Dist Supdt of Police Pooree, to be a Dist Supdt of Police of the fifth grade, from 10th Sept, vice Mr H Munro.

Mr G H Tayler to be an Asst Supdt of Police, first grade from 10th Sept vice Mr R F Guise but will continue to be employed until further orders on his present deputation in the Jail Dept,

Mr J C Stack Asst Supdt of Police Mymensingh is promoted to the first grade of Asst Supdts of Police from 10th Sept vice Mr G H Tayler.

Education—1st Decr Mr C H Tawney Principal Presidency college is allowed furlough for seven months from 1st April next.

# Advertisements.

**Notice.**

Babu Gagan Chandra Day is hereby authorized to sign Bills &c. and receive money &c on my behalf.

DENO NATH CHUCKERBUTTY,
Sole Proprietor
Fair Worth and Co.,
*General Marchants.*

Lucknow,
16th November 1886.

NOTICE.

WANTED a graduate for a Muffussil school, Rs. 60.

Apply to
HURRAI B. DESAI,
Gundevi,
(*Via Bombay.*)

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 2 P. M. on the 13th instant for the supply of stores to the Corporation during the quarter ending 31st March next.

2. Forms of tender, conditions of contract and list of stores to be supplied, can be had on application,

UDOY NARAIN SINGHA,
*Superintendent of Stores.*

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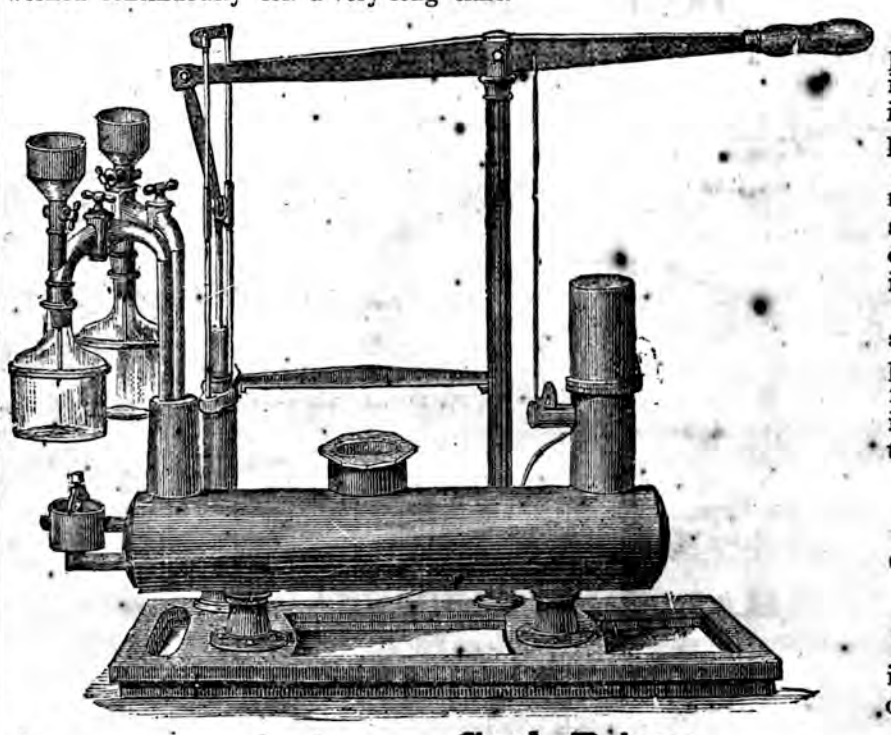

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